



CYANOGEN CHLORIDE

(INHIBITED)

UN 1589

Shipping Name: Cyanogen chloride, inhibited

Other Names: Chlorine cyanide Chlorocyanogen
Chlorocyan CK



WARNING! • **POISON! BREATHING THE GAS, SKIN CONTACT OR SWALLOWING THE MATERIAL CAN KILL YOU! CONVERTED TO CYANIDE IN THE BODY!**
• Fire fighting gear (including SCBA) provides NO protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel

Hazards:

- Gas is heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Containers may BLEVE or explode when exposed to fire
- Irritating to skin, eyes, nose and lungs
- Contact with liquid may cause frostbite
- Decomposition products upon heating include toxic chlorine gas, cyanide and nitrogen oxides

Awareness and Operational Level Training

Response:

- **DO NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE!**
- Stay upwind and uphill
- Determine the extent of the problem
- **BACK OFF!** - Isolate a wide area around the release or fire, deny entry and call for expert help
- For container exposed to fire evacuate the area in all directions because of the risk of BLEVE or explosion
- Evacuate or shelter in place the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies
- If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated water

Description:

- Colorless gas
- Sharp pungent odor
- Shipped and stored as a compressed gas
- Slightly soluble in water and react slowly with water to form toxic hydrogen cyanide
- Nonflammable
- Gas is heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Becomes a liquid below 56° F
- Has been used as a war gas

Operational Level Training Response:

RELEASE, NO FIRE:

- Stop the release if it can be done safely from a distance
- Prevent contaminated runoff from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release
- Use large amounts of water to disperse gas - contain runoff
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk
- If in a building, evacuate building and confine vapors by closing doors and shutting down HVAC systems

FIRE:

- Material does not burn; fight surrounding fire with an agent appropriate for the burning material
- Cool exposed containers with large quantities of water from unattended equipment or remove intact containers if it can be done safely
- If cooling streams are ineffective (unvented container distorts, bulges or shows any other signs of expanding), withdraw immediately to a secure location

First Aid:

- **DO NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE!**
- The contaminated victim poses a risk to the responder
- Decontaminate the victim from a safe distance with a stream of water; have the victim remove clothing if possible; provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed
- Further decontaminate the victim as follows:
 - ♦ Inhalation - remove the victim to fresh air and give oxygen if available
 - ♦ Skin - remove and isolate contaminated clothing (including shoes) and wash skin with soap and large volumes of water for 15 minutes
 - ♦ Eye - rinse eyes with large volumes of water or saline for 15 minutes
 - ♦ Swallowed - do not make the victim vomit
- Victims should be examined by a physician as soon as possible
- Toxic effects may be delayed
- **Do NOT perform direct mouth to mouth resuscitation; use a bag/mask apparatus**
- Note to physician: can produce cyanide toxicity; if symptoms indicate, initial treatment includes the cyanide antidote kit

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